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J. A. Gamber  
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## MR. BRYAN TO REFORM THE PARTY

Nebraskan Announces Ideas Which He Would Incorporate in the Platform to Guide Democracy in Future.

Advocates Municipal and State Ownership Scheme as Leading Plank for Party.

ALSO FAVORS INCOME TAX

Says Parker's Election Would Put Aside the Question of Imperialism and Result in Great Benefit.

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—William J. Bryan's plan for reformation of the democratic party was published today. In it Bryan favors radical changes and departure from conservative lines, but advocates the election of Parker for president as a good beginning. He declares for state ownership of railroads, government control of the telegraph, abolishment of private monopoly, the income tax and the election of federal judges by the people. Bryan says in part:

"My election as the standard-bearer of the democratic party in 1896 and again in 1900 made me the nominal leader of that party, and as such I did not feel at liberty to engraft new doctrines upon the party creed. I contented myself with defense of those principles and policies which were embodied in the platform.

"Now that leadership devolves upon another, and I am only responsible as a citizen—responsible for my own opinions, my utterances and my conduct.

"I am free to undertake a work which until now I have avoided, namely, the work of organizing the radical and progressive element in the democratic party. The money question is for the present in abeyance. The increased production of gold lessened the strain upon the dollar, and, while bimetalism is as sound in an ordinary sense as it ever was, the necessity for it is not so apparent. But, while the people can not be brought at this time to consider the various phases of the money question, they can be brought to consider certain other questions with which the democratic party must deal. I have heretofore refused to take a position upon the question of government ownership of railroads, first, because I had not until recently studied the subject, and, second, because the question had not reached primary importance.

"Recent events now convince me the time is ripe for presentation of this question. Consolidation after consolidation has taken place, until a few men now control the railroad traffic of the country and defy both the legislative and executive powers of the nation. I invite democrats to consider a plan for the government ownership and operation of railroads. The plan usually suggested is for the purchase of these roads by the federal government. This plan, it seems to me, is more objectionable than the plan which involves ownership and operation of these roads by the several states. To put the railroads in the hands of the federal government means an enormous centralization of power. It would give to the federal government largely increased influence over the citizen and the citizen's affairs, and such centralization is not necessary. A board composed of representatives from the various states could deal with the interstate traffic of the various lines. If the federal government had railroads to build there would be constant warring between the different sections to secure a fair share of the new building and development, but where this is left to the states the people can decide whether they desire to build or buy.

"While the democratic party in the nation is adverse to government ownership of railroads, the democratic party in cities should, upon the same

theory, espouse the cause of municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

"We have also reached a time when the postoffice department should embrace the telegraphic system, as well as the mail system. While the telegraph lines do not reach as many people as the railroads, and while the abuses of private ownership have not been so open and so onerous, there is no reason why this nation should not do what other nations are doing in this respect.

"Private monopoly must be destroyed. The democratic platform adopted at Kansas City declares private monopoly to be indefensible and intolerable.

"The democratic party has in two cases stood for the income tax. The plank was omitted this year because the men in control of the party thought it would jeopardize success in the eastern states. But this can not have weight when the party goes after it, and it must ultimately be encompassed. The platform outlined must be made whether the party wins in the November election or not.

"A single election is but an incident in the life of a party. For more than a century the democratic party stood for the representation of certain great ideas. Jefferson founded it, Jackson defended it, even Cleveland could not destroy it. If Parker is elected, his administration will rid us of imperialism and of the threats of the race issue, and give us greater freedom in taking up economical questions."

### SOUTH DAKOTA LAUNCHED.

New Cruiser is Put in the Water at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 21.—The cruiser South Dakota was successfully launched here this afternoon.

San Francisco, July 21.—The armored cruiser South Dakota is a sister ship of the California, which was launched three months ago at the yards of the Union works. The two ships are almost identical and are the largest war vessels ever launched in a Pacific ocean port. Each represents the latest type of efficiency in speed and power. The engines, which are expected to develop 23,000 horsepower, will give high speed and great facility in maneuvering at sea. The coal capacity of the bunkers admits of a radius of operations considerably greater than that of any war vessel in the navy.

The South Dakota is a type of six authorized by congress at the same time. Besides the California, there are now being constructed in eastern ship yards the Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The dimensions of the South Dakota are:

Length at water line, 502 feet; breadth, 69 feet 6 1/2 inches; draught, 24 feet; displacement, 13,600 tons; coal capacity of bunkers, 2,000 tons; guaranteed speed, 22 knots. Main armor extends over all the hull and is six inches thick in the center, diminishing to four inches at extremities. Casement armor five inches thick; turrets six inches and nine inches around the towers; armor to protect the three-inch guns is two inches thick and for protected deck four inches in thickness.

The armament for the main battery comprises four eight-inch breech-loading rifles for the two turrets and 14 six-inch guns of the same pattern. The second battery consists of 18 three-inch rapid firing guns, 12 three-pound semi-automatic, four one-pound heavy automatic, four one-pound heavy automatic, four one-pound rapid firing, two three-inch field pieces, two machine 0.30 caliber and six automatic 0.30 caliber, besides two submarine torpedo tubes.

The South Dakota will be fitted up as a flagship and will require a complement of officers and men numbering \$29 in all. The cost of the vessel will be approximately \$5,000,000, including her armament.

### NOW, IF THIS BOY WERE YOURS,

How Would You Feel About the Same Fourth Proposal?

Seattle, July 21.—Alden Jones, 8 years old, died in great agony yesterday from lockjaw. The boy was injured July 4 from the explosion of a toy pistol. Blood poisoning set in, and later he was attacked with lockjaw. For three days the physicians were unable to pry the boy's mouth open. All of that time he suffered untold pain. The death was a terrific struggle, strong men being required to hold the boy in bed.

## CRISIS HAS BEEN REACHED IN ANGLO-RUSSIAN MATTER PENDING ANSWER OF CZAR

London Journal Declares Right of Russia to Send Vessels Through Dardanelles Is Paramount Question.

England Has Made It Clear That She Will Oppose Lightning Change of Merchant Vessels to Cruisers—Russian Government Is Anxious to Avoid Open Rupture and Will Meet England on Friendly Basis.

London, July 21.—A cause of great apprehension is the question of Russia's right to send the vessels of her volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. The Daily Telegraph, under a large heading, "An Acute Affair," declares that the "relations between Great Britain and Russia have reached the state of an acute crisis," and that behind the incident of the Malacca is the far larger question of the so-called volunteer fleet.

The Daily Telegraph becomes even alarmistic, declaring that upon Russia's response to Lord Lansdowne "the issues of peace or war are staked."

The point which has been made clear to the czar's government by Lord Lansdowne is that Great Britain will not permit the lightning change of a merchant vessel to an armed cruiser.

The government has received no confirmation of the reported release of the Malacca.

### ANXIOUS TO AVOID WAR.

Czar Wishes to Meet Great Britain in Friendly Spirit.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The scare over the Malacca incident has given way to a calmer and more rational view. The feeling is held in official circles here, where an exact knowledge of the attitude of the government exists, that the case can be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. The main difficulty is the excited state of public feeling in the two countries, but the Russian government, under the directions of the emperor, who is personally anxious to avoid grounds for a quarrel, is apparently ready to meet Great Britain in the most friendly spirit.

### REGARD WAR AS LIKELY.

Insurance Offered That Equals Betting on Russo-Japanese War.

London, July 21.—Twenty guineas per cent was quoted at Lloyd's today for insurance against the outbreak of an Anglo-Russian war within three weeks. This is the rate which pre-

valued at Lloyd's on the Russo-Japanese war three weeks prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

### WHY PROTEST WAS MADE.

A Russian Paper Says Shippers Are Piqued at Loss of Business.

St. Petersburg, July 21, 7:20 a. m.—The Novoe Vremya this morning has a long editorial on the operations of the volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea. The editorial makes no reference to the British official protest, but holds that the volunteer steamers are perfectly within their rights, according to international law, in stopping vessels of neutral powers. It thinks that the confiscation of the Japanese mail bags from the Prinz Heinrich was the easiest and most expeditious method since the examination of the whole huge mail on board the vessel would have involved detention for several days, causing inconvenience to passengers and damage to shippers of the neutral cargo. The Novoe Vremya goes on to say:

"The vehement protest of British shippers was only to be expected. They were ready enough to ship contraband of war to Japan when it could be safely and profitably done. It is a rude awakening to find Russia in a position to stop this lucrative business. It is not to be expected, however, that any successful performance on the part of Russia will meet with approval abroad."

### Malacca to Be Released.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—It is understood that Russia will accept Great Britain's word that the war material on board the Malacca was the property of the British government, and will order the immediate release of the Malacca.

### Must Accept No Risks.

Seattle, July 21.—The local marine insurance agency has received cable instructions from London to accept no risks on ships' cargoes destined for Japan without authority from London.

## TROUBLE AT IDAHO MINE CAUSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Lewiston, Idaho, July 21.—A special to the Tribune from Granville says: Rudolph Wetter, a Salmon river miner, shot and instantly killed L. D. Long and Chris Wain, and wounded the former's 14-year-old boy, Tuesday afternoon at a camp near Secesh Meadow, in the Warren mining country. Wetter had some trouble regarding mining ground and approached the cabin where the victims were temporarily stopping. He opened fire with a rifle, killing them. Long's boy escaped in the brush, after receiving a bullet in the leg.

Wetter was brought to Granville today. He declines to make a statement. He had resided in the mining country for several years. Wain formerly resided at Welser, Idaho. He leaves a wife and two sons. Long was a married man, and located in Secesh county last year from Walla Walla.

### GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

W. C. A. Pohl of Astoria Among Those Honored by the Workmen.

The grand lodge of Workmen yesterday elected officers as follows:

Grand master, F. Berchtold of lodge No. 4, Corvallis; past grand master, George H. Durham, Pacific lodge No. 17, Grants Pass; grand foreman, W. J. Clark, lodge No. 9, Gervais; grand vice-reever, Philip Gevurtz, Industry lodge No. 8, Portland; grand recorder, Newton Clark, Riverside lodge No. 8, Hood River; grand receiver, R. L. Durham, Hope lodge No. 1, Portland; grand guide, W. H. Warner, Safety lodge No. 13, Albany; grand inside sentinel, Samuel Roake, Falls City lodge No. 59, Oregon City; grand outside sentinel, Geo. Baldwin, Linkville lodge No. 111, Klammath Falls; trustee (for three years' term), W. C. A. Pohl, Seaside lodge No. 12, Astoria; supreme representa-

tives, George H. Durham, Newton Clark and D. Solis Cohen.

### WOULD SAVE GIANT TREE.

California Authorities Worried Over Best Method to Adopt.

Yosemite, July 21.—The fate of the famous "Grizzly Giant," the pride of all the stately sequoias of the Mariposa big tree grove, has aroused much discussion. The Yosemite park commissioners have already taken under serious consideration the reports that the biggest tree in the world, after its 5000 years of life, is at last dying and about to fall. Just what to do to save the giant is a question. Men highly versed in forestry have advised the tricing up of the tree, claiming that by staying its tendency to tumble over its life may be spared for many years to come. The majority of the commissioners seem to take this view, too, and

have gone so far as to order cables and plans for holding the monarch in position. On the other hand there are those who point to the fact that, while the grove contains the skeletons of many a fallen giant sequoia, it is not within the memory of anyone in the present generation who ever saw or heard of one of these trees falling.

In June the commissioners held their annual yearly meeting to pass upon the different concessions and needs of the valley and vicinity. Quite a discussion was given to the "Grizzly Giant."

Owing to a serious accident which befell Commissioner J. C. Wilson and necessitated his immediate return to San Francisco, the matter was held over for further discussion.

State Road Commissioner Ellery was delegated by the commission to visit the Mariposa grove of big trees and to report his views on this subject. Ellery, after an inspection, stated that with cables and guide wires he thought that the "Grizzly Giant" could be preserved for some time to come.

Commissioner J. C. Wilson states that he has examined the "Grizzly Giant" thoroughly and he thinks that no cables or wires will be necessary, as the tree is only following the true course of nature, and beyond a slight tendency to lean a bit, is no worse off than 20 others of the Mariposa group of big trees, and is inclined to let nature take its course, saying there is no cause to worry over the outcome, as he firmly believes that it will be many years before the "Grizzly Giant" will have to be braced up by unsightly cables and guy wires, marring the picturesque beauty of the grove.

### Big Deal Consummated.

New York, July 21.—Ignacio Calderon of Bolivia, who came here several months ago with a proposition to American bankers that they should take charge of \$10,000,000 received by his country in settlement of the Acre dispute and form a syndicate to develop the Bolivian railways, announces that the contract has been closed with a French concession. The New York bankers refused to take up the matter. The work will require a total outlay of \$35,000,000. The new system will be about 500 miles long. It is proposed to build a railroad from La Paz to Oruro, connecting that city with the present railway system down to the Pacific. Branch lines also will be built from Uyuni to Potosi, a rich mineral region and to Tupiza to connect with the Argentine system.

### Korn May Recover.

Eugene, Ore., July 21.—Mrs. James Kinman, who shot W. W. Korn at Mabel, on Wednesday night, was brought to Eugene early this morning by the constable of Mabel precinct, having been bound over by a justice of the peace. Mrs. Kinman spent part of the morning at the hotel, accompanied by her husband, and is endeavoring to secure bonds this afternoon.

She says she was exasperated for a long time by Korn, until it became unbearable, and that she did the shooting in a fit of temper. Korn is better today, and may recover.

### Writ of Error in Burton Case.

Washington, July 21.—Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court has granted a writ of error to the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph B. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the postoffice department while a member of the United States senate. The case will be reviewed by the United States supreme court, probably in the fall.

### Will Return to Work Today.

Chicago, July 21.—All the big meat packing establishments of the country, where 50,000 workmen were out on strike 10 days ago to enforce certain demands of the union, will be thrown open to the strikers at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and as many former employees as can be taken care of will return to work. Five hundred strike-breakers quit work today voluntarily.

### Strike Order to Be Issued.

Fall River, Mass., July 21.—At a cotton manufacturing meeting today it was voted to open the mills Monday morning as usual. The executive committee of the textile council will, within the next 24 hours, issue a formal strike order. It is stated that, with a 12 1/2 per cent reduction, the wages of many employees would be as low as \$4.80 for a week's work.

## JAPANESE ADVANCING ON MUKDEN

Report Comes That They Have Broken Through Kuropatkin's Left Wing, After Defeating Troops.

Rumor is Current at Ta Tche Kiao, but as Yet There is No Official Confirmation.

RUSSIAN FLEET IS ACTIVE

Vladivostok Squadron Has Appeared Off Coast of Japan, Presumably to Attack Seaboard Cities.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The most sensational piece of news from the front is the Associated Press dispatch from Liao Yang, dated July 20, reporting the persistent rumor that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left wing between the respective positions of Lieutenant General Count Keller and General Rennenkampf and are marching upon Mukden. A report received from General Kuropatkin, bearing the same date, says there is no change of importance in the situation.

The Japanese advanced against General Rennenkampf on the northern Samtsetsa-Liao Yang road, where they drove back the Russians as far as Houtsaitse, 26 miles east of Liao Yang.

### Rumor Current at Liao Yang.

Liao Yang, July 21.—News was received from Ta Tche Kiao yesterday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieutenant General Count Keller's position and that of General Rennenkampf, and that they were marching on Mukden. Rumors to this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation.

### Report is Confirmed.

London, July 21.—According to a dispatch from Moscow, the Russian Lis-tok confirms the Associated Press report from Liao Yang that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left flank and are marching on Mukden.

### Russians Were Beaten.

London, July 21.—The Russian correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under Mukden date, reports that serious fighting has occurred for two days, in which the Japanese, in superior strength, apparently have had the better of the argument. The correspondent fails to mention the scene of the fighting.

### MAY ATTACK THE COAST.

Jap Fleet Likely to Be Off Yokohama Late Today.

Tokio, July 21.—A fisherman reports that the Vladivostok squadron was off Myako yesterday, going in a southeasterly direction at a speed of 10 knots. If this course and speed are maintained, the squadron will be off Yokohama late today. The eastern coast of Japan is in suspense awaiting location of the Russian fleet.

### POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

City Directory Estimate for 1904 Places It at 2,241,000.

Chicago, July 21.—The new city directory for Chicago has been given to the public. Based on the number of names it gives Chicago a population for 1904 of 2,241,000. The directory of 1903 gave Chicago an estimated population of 2,231,000. The new directory contains 657,000 names, an increase of 3,000 over the directory of 1903.

### Rioting at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, July 21.—Strikers tonight caused so much trouble at the stockyards by assaulting non-union strike-breakers that riot calls were sounded. The trouble is due, it is said, to the slowness of the packers in discharging the non-union men, the strikers asserting that an attempt is being made to keep the men in their employ.